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International Court of Justice

H0800 - 0002

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Nicht zu veroeffentlichen vor Darlegung vor dem Gericht (Tribunal) in oeffentlicher Sitzung und dann nur jenen Teil, welcher tatsaechlich zur Beweisfuehrung uebermittelt wurde.

Не публиковать до того, как предоставлено на публичном заседании трибунала и только ту часть, которая предоставлена в качестве доказательства.

H0800 - 0003

I certify that none of the documents included herein have been denied by the tribunal and that this document book has been examined with the prosecution in accordance with the ruling of the tribunal dated 4 April 1946.

Je certifie qu'aucun des documents ci-inclus n'a été contesté par le Tribunal, et que ce livre de documents a été examiné par le Ministére Public suivant les règles du Tribunal, en date du 4 Avril 1946.

Ich bestaetige, dass keine der hierin enthaltenen Dokumente vom Gerichtshof abgelehnt wurden und dass dieses Dokumentenbuch gemeinsam mit der Anklagevertretung durchgesehen wurde, in Uebereinstimmung mit der Entscheidung des Gerichtshofes vom 4. April 1946.

Signature of Counsel

Signature de l'Avocat

Unterschrift des Verteidigers.

H0800 - 0004

No.56

Exh.No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" July 1936/pp.523/524/525.

Cultural-Political Work Convention of the Reich Youth Leadership in Heidelberg.

1 July 1936. From 1 to 16 July the third cultural-political convention of the Cultural and Radio Broadcasting Offices of the Reich Youth Leadership took place in which approximately 370 cultural consultants and heads of the radio stations of the Hitler Youth districts and regional offices of the League of German girls (BDM) met for training.

Reich Youth Leader von Schirach characterized it as a contribution to German Culture that the boys and girls are taught to be conscious of the community and learn to reject everything that means turning away from this community.

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 9 February 1946.

Defense Counsel

Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0800 - 0005

No. 57
Exh. No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" March 1935 Page 1608.

On 31 January 1935 I made a speech on the coking yard (Kokereiplatz) of the mine "Friedrich Ernestine", Essen-Stoppenberg, in Essen, at a youth meeting in which through radio all German young workers of both sexes participated in their shops. I said: "If this youth meeting can be called the biggest young workers' meeting of the world, youth must nevertheless not permit itself to be bewitched by the magic of numbers. ....Quite differently from the great socialist movements of the past, we have not come here to proclaim our rights but instead to fulfill our duty."

- - - - - -

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 12 March 1946.

Defense Counsel
Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0800-0006

No. 58
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", April 1935, Page 38/39

Dr. Goebbels receives the Workers' Delegations and the victors of the vocational contests.

30 April 1935

.....Reich Youth Leader v. Schirach recalled the fact that beginning with the day of its foundation the HJ has borne a name which it is proud of, namely that of League of German Workers' Youth. Todays' membership in the Hitler Youth of millions of young people is in reality the representation of a German workers' youth. "It has not yet become known to the public and I want to state it now, namely that 70 percent of all leader positions in the Hitler Youth are occupied by young workers."

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 27 February 1946

Defense Counsel
Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0800 - 0007

No. 59
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", June 1938.

3/6/38 Tasks of the Reich Academy of German Youth Leadership

At the dedication of the Reich Academy of Youth Leadership in Brunswick von Schirach, among other things stated the following:

"As one carrying great responsibility for the spiritual education of the youth entrusted to him, I want to admonish all my associates in this place where Germany's future youth leaders will be trained, to remember always, not only in regard to the geographical sphere of our nation but also in its spiritual sphere that it must be Germany in her entirety which we must serve, and that we must not detract from this Germany by excluding from her spiritual possessions the one or the other, i.e., assuming that we do not need it."

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-,

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 14 February 1946.

Defense Counsel,
Dr. Fritz Sauter.

H0800-0008

No. 59a
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" April 1939/ page 20

20 April 1939

Opening of the Academy of Youth Leadership

"The training of the first class of students was begun for the time being on the grounds of the Reich Academy of Physical Exercise."

Von Schirach opened in the Reich Leader School Potsdam the first course of instructions for leader candidates of the Hitler Youth who were destined to enter the Academy of Youth Leadership in Brunswick which is being completed.

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 18 March 1946

Defense Counsel
Dr. Fritz Sauter

P-1045
May 23

No. 60
Exh. No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", October 1935/ page 1004

Seminars for Juvenile Law at the Universities.

11 October 1935

Negotiations between the Reich Ministry of Education and the Hitler Youth led for the first time to the establishment of seminars for juvenile law at the universities of Bonn and Kiel. These seminars are to cover the entire Juvenile Law from the practical and the theoretical viewpoints, that is 1. by acquiring knowledge of legally important facts, by lectures of famous cri nal lawyers, infliction of punishment etc., 2. through working out the creative powers of the universities in joint responsible cooperation after the present state of law has been determined. Professor Dr. Schaffstein was charged with establishing the Seminar for Juvenile Law, which was started in Kiel during the winter semester of 1935/36.

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possessio

Nuernberg, 27 February 1946.

Defense Counsel
Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0800 - 0009

p-1024 5
May 23

No. 61
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", October 1935 / page 933

Reich Legal Office of the Reich Youth Leadership.

22 October 1935

The Reich Youth Leader von Schirach ....

..... established a legal office attached to the office of the Reich Youth Leadership and appointed Oberbannfuehrer Dr. Theo Goldmann as its head ..... Oberbannfuehrer Dr. Goldmann gave in the "Voelkischer Beobachter" (V.B. of 25 Oct. 1935) a summary of the field of work of the new office which according to that summary has the following tasks:

1. Dealing with the legal questions concerning the Hitler Youth, as drafting and giving opinions on treaties, investigation of controversial matters, advice and representations at trial proceedings; 2. cooperation in formulating and working out scientifically a new J u v e n i l e L a w , for instance with regard to the J u v e n i l e L a b o r L a w ; 3. Educating youth to comprehend racially bound law; 4. Cooperation in practical Y o u t h C a r e especially carrying through the conception of the Hitler Youth in the exercise of Youth Care Law by the courts and authorities.

.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possessi
Nuernberg, 27 February 1946.

Defense Counsel
Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0800 - 0010

D-10245
May 23

No. 62
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", March 1938, page 1568

Legal Training of the Hitler Youth by the National Socialist Rechtswahrerbund (Association of Law Guardians).

"The entire German youth is to be made familiar with the nature and form of expression of German law through the planned legal training.

In this manner a hitherto strongly felt gap in the education of the German youth is to be closed.

-.-.-.-.-.-.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 9 February 1946.

Attorney at Law
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50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
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H0800 – 0011

p. 10-45
May 23

No. 63
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", October 1936, pages 986/987

At a meeting of the Committee for Juvenile Law of the Academy of German Law (Akademie fuer Deutsches Recht) on 22 October at which the Law concerning Child Labor and Working Hours for the Youth was debated, von Schirach stated his viewpoint on the Juvenile Labor Law.

Above all, von Schirach dealt with the question of leaves for the working youth and emphasized that to grant 18 days for the 14 to 16 year old comrades, to grant 15 days for the 17 year old ones and 12 days for the 18 year old ones does not only mean to comply with a simple biological law, but is also the fulfillment of an obligation of gratitude toward the working youth...

The attendance of trade schools is to be considered, as a matter of principle, a part of the training in the trade. Therefore, the time spent in school is to be included in the working time.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 12 March 1946

Attorney at law:

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H0800 - 0012

p. 102-45
May 23

Exhibit No. 64

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", April 1938, pages 96/97

The Law for the Protection of Youth for which von Schirach had been striving was finally promulgated on 30 April 1938.

By this law child labor was prohibited as a matter of principle, the protected age was raised from 16 to 18 years, night labor of young persons was prohibited as a matter of principle, an extended weekend was introduced and the leave for young persons under 16 years of age fixed at at least 15 days.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 27 February 1946.

Attorney-at-Law:

Dr. Fritz Sauter

50 Neuhauserstr., Munich

(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0800 -0013

No. 65
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", January 1938, page 1341

New Training Program for the Municipal Service. 13 January 19

Agreed upon by the Reich Trade Association (Reichsbetriebs-gemeinschaft) "Traffic and Public Works, the Deutscher Gemeindetag (German Association of Municipalities) and the Hitler Youth.
Joint Training Program for the new generation in the German municipal administrations and municipal works, containing a number of innovations.

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I hereby cdrtify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 9 February 1946

Attorney-at-Law:
Dr. Fritz Sauter
50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0800 - 0014

No. 66
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", August 1935, page 673

Building up the Agricultural Service (Landdienst)
of the Hitler Youth.

7 August 1935.

Upon completion of its administrative-technical fact-finding work for the year of 1935, the Agricultural Service of the Hitler Youth reported that this year more than 4850 boys from every vocation worked in almost 300 agricultural service groups and that in 1936 a minimum number of 10 000 boys employed in agricultural service can be counted on.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 27 February 1946

Attorney at law:

Dr. Fritz Sauter
50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0800-0015

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may 73

No.
Exhibit No. 66a

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", January 1937, pp 1463/1464

Development of the Agricultural Service (Landdienst) of the Hitler Youth in 1936.

7 January 1937

"On the occasion of the start of a one week publicity campaign for the agricultural service of the Hitler Youth carried out in the week from 5 to 12 January the Voelkische Beobachter gave a review of the development of the agricultural service in 1936 in which 5608 men were employed in 462 groups.

-.-.-.-.-.-

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession..

Nuernberg, 15 March 1946

Attorney at Law:
Dr. Fritz Sauter
50 Neuhauserstr. Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0800 - 0016

p. 1 or 4
may 23

No. 67
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", July 1936, page 593

Women workers for the Agricultural Service of the BDM

(Bund Deutscher Maedel - German Girl's League)

1 January 1936

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 16 March 1946

Attorney at law:

Dr. Fritz Sauter
50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0800 - 0017

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May 23, 1946

No. 69
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", September 1936, page 869
5 September 1936 "Reich Meeting of the Hitler Youth
Agricultural Service".

On 5 and 6 September in Tilsit the first Reich meeting of the Agricultural Service of the Hitler Youth took place at which 700 leaders of the Agricultural Service of the Hitler Youth and more than 100 women leaders of the Agricultural Service from the entire Reich were quartered in a tent camp and trained in all questions of the Agricultural Service.-

Von Schirach expressed the close connection between the Agricultural Service and the entire Hitler Youth on one hand and German soil on the other.
The Agricultural Service is still in the experimental stage: for it would have been wrong had it expanded too fast within two years' time because otherwise relapses into the wrong policy of former years could canily have occured ...etc."

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 11 February 1946

Attorney at law:

Dr. Fritz Sauter
50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0800-0018

p. 10244
May 23, 1946

No. 70
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", December 1936, page 1329

1 December 1936 Agricultural Service of the Hitler Youth as Preparatory Time Prior to Becoming Settlers.

"Accordingly, the young persons who during their work in the Agricultural Service, and especially in the village groups, have shown their mettle in vocational and ideological respects, will in the future be given consideration and support as being especially suited. As the first practical effect of the agreement a special action was begun on the part of the Commissioner for Settling in every gau offers about twenty Agricultural Service men or Agricultural Service leaders the possibility of settling in a homestead settlement.

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

8 February 1946.

Attorney at Law:
Dr. Fritz Sauter
50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0800 - 0019

P-1044
May 23, 1946

No.71
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", February 1938, pp 1406/1407

Propaganda Campaign of the Hitler Youth for Agricultural Vocations.

"In February the Hitler Youth in conjunction with the Reich Food Estate (Reichsnaehrstand) ..... carried out, a propaganda campaign for agricultural work which was opened at a meeting in Berlin on 2 February.

In an appeal Reich Youth Leader von Schirach declared among other things: "For the purpose of achieving freedom of food it is necessary that German agriculture is assured of constant and sufficient replacements out of the ranks of young people. It is one of the most urgent demands to win skilled workers for agriculture ... Agricultural work and house work on farms are not only necessary, but also respected vocations.

The road into these vocations leads to a secure future, for the right to get training, the possibility to rise and a sufficient livelihood are guaranteed. It is especially necessary to win the boys and girls of the farms for these vocational careers in order to save them for the farms and their tasks."

The propaganda campaign of the Hitler Youth addressed itself to agriculture with the demand that starting from spring 1938 there exist no longer a farm on which a fixed training contract has not been signed with the young people working there.

(1936 agricultural training was created; house work training on farms.)

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nurnberg.

9 February 1946.

Attorney-at-Law:
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H0800 - 0020

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May 23

No. 72
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", July 1938, page 467

3 July 1938. "Schirach demands that the flight from the farms be overcome."

At a convention of men and women farmers' consultants of the Hitler Youth from the entire Reich, Reich Youth Leader von Schirach, in the Maria Hall in Kaernten, delivered an address in which he stated that the most decisive task was to overcome the flight from the farms, the solution of which task was reserved for the German youth:
(The migration of the youth from the farms can never be balanced by a retrograde migration of the city youth to the farms. Instead, it must be demanded that the city contributes to overcoming this migration from the farms in the cultural field.)"

-.-.-.-.-.-.-

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 12 March 1946.

Attorney at Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter
50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0800 - 0021

p. 10244
May 23

No. 74
Exh. No,

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", January 1938, page 1273

"The Success of the Agricultural Service Years 1937

...that during 1937 14 888 young people worked in 1 173 groups in the Agricultural Service. More than 6% of the boys and 15% of the girls who had been employed in 1937, made a final decision to stay on the farm, i.e. almost 1500 of the young people who had been employed.

...

The Girls' Agricultural Service, with its 311 groups and about 3500 girls, almost multiplied by four in comparison with last year's service.

60% of all groups (713) were employed as village groups."

11 January 1938.

.....

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 9 February 1946

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(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0800 - 0022

Pf. 10244
May 23

No. 74a
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", February 1939, page 1706

13 February 1939
(Sportpalast)

"The Back to the Farm Movements " of the Hitler Youth.

.....

von Schirach characterized the importance of the Agricultural Service in the Hitler Youth as a movement of German idealism and inner change. In the first year, in 1934, only 500 boys worked in the Agricultural Service. This figure rose to 3 500 already in the following year, in 1936 the Agricultural Service comprised 6 600 young people, in 1937 more than 14 600 and in the last year about 18 000 young people (1938), 6 500 of them girls. This year altogether 43 000 young people were employed by the Agricultural Service of the Hitler Youth. 29% of last years Agricultural Service men remained on farms.

.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 18 March 1946

Attorney-at-Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter
5o Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0800 — 0023

H080O - 0024

No. 75.
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", January 1938, page 1257

5 January 1938

It is the duty of every member of the BDM (League of German Girls) to perform house work at the age of from 14 to 21 years.

.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg.
9 February 1946.

Attorney-at-Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter
50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

p. 10-44
May 23

No. 76
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "The Revolution of Education" (Franz Eher Verlag, 1938)

Page 161

"And the same will hold true of the books, too; we shall set up a library in every home;it shall reflect our Reich in its historic and artistic greatness; it is to lead our youth to the founts of the German soul; it is to lead that youth without their being aware of it, to the recognition of the true pleasures of life. Strangely enough, people whose desire to read was roused early, never feel lonesome as long as they have a book in their hands. To them is also in later life, the remotest village despite the lack of big city entertainment, in other words also without bars and motion picture theaters, a full experience the same village which a degenerated time called forsaken by God, which we, however, want to call blessed by God.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nurnberg.

9 March 1946

Attorney-at-Law:

Dr. Fritz Sauter

50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0800 — 0025

p. 10244
May 23

No. 77
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", November 1938, page 1343

3 November 1938 "Speech on the Occasion of the First Greater German Book Week.

von Schirach stated in the Festival Hall of the Hofburg in Vienna:

"Unfortunately I cannot suppress a bitter remark toward some publishers of so-called youth books. For them I want to coin the following sentence in modification of the well-known saying: Many feel called upon to earn, but few are chosen to educate. Excellent, ideal and artistically distinguished as some German children books may be, it must, nevertheless, be stated that, besides excellent publications, trash is produced in this field as well:

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nurnberg.

9 February 1946.

Attorney-at-Law

Dr. Fritz Sauter

50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0800 - 0026

p. 10244
May 23

No. 78
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", May 1937, pages 140/141

Reich Leaders' Camp of the Hitler Youth in Weimar.

At the opening rally in the German National Theater... von Schirach ... spoke on the attitude of the National Socialist Youth toward Goethe.

-.-.-.-.-.-.-

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 21 February 1946.

Attorney-at-Law
Dr. Sauter
5o Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0800 - 0027

p. 10744
May 23

No. 79
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt

from

"Revolution of Education" (Speeches from the years of reconstruction)

Publishing House: Franz Eher Nachf., Munich 1938.
(Speech "Of the Person Devoted to the Muses" at the German National Theater : Weimar 1938)

Page 181:

" It is only the truly superior, sovereign person that can afford to admit freely and gratefully his dependence upon other spiritual forces, because, after deducting everything which had formed from without, [illegible] so much belonging to him remains that he stands before us in the same greatness.
Yes, it is just this faculty, inner strength and truthfulness to concede toward himself and others his mental ancestors which is an infallible token of human greatness. Thus it is explained why, despite their complete consciousness of their own value, they are always also persons of highest modesty; whereas self-conceit, arrogance and an exaggerated opinion of one's own importance automatically justify the assumption that the owner of these unpleasant characteristics is a humanly unimportant and a petty individual. The great personality always acts out of the simplicity of its spoiled heart. It follows the heart's noble impulse even then if it was thereby hurt by various disappointments ... Therefore, great personalities act, without thinking of remuneration and gratitude, great also in every day life and in small matters...

However, only he can perform great deeds of long duration who is always ready to fight for his convictions with everything he has achieved in life, in every hour of his existence.

Filled with the belief in his ideal, money and property, office and dignity, yes even the opinion his fellow human beings have about him and thus what is called a "good name" will not mean anything to him when it comes to the decisive battle of his belief. He is a free person by virtue of this stand. It not only gives him strength, but also peace and composure." ....

Page 183:

" I have assigned to the Weimar Festivals the task of cultivating especially the art which we call the classical one without going into interpretations of a narrow literary-historical nature concerning this conception.
Here we pay homage to the great powers of the soul, heart and mind which were handed down to us.

H0800 - 0028

H0800 – 0029

Baldur von Schirach

If we do not like to allow contemporary dramatic art to perform at that place it is not for the reason that we subcribe to the opinion of some hypochondriacs who belive we want to make a virtue of necessity and, therefore, desisted from producing the works of living dramatists because we have none. On the contrary. Weimar has its classical mission and out of responsibility for this mission and the great and endeared powers which it symbolizes we wish that the youth, in thinking back to this city remember classical works. I used the opening of these festival plays as an opportunity in order to show indetail the close connection between Goethe's mental world and our educational union. Therefore, one may understand why our people's young generation makes its yearly pilgrimage especially to him (Goethe) and thus to all the other good men of genius of this city... In the Reich Theater Days of the Hitler Youth, which for the first time were held in Bochum, but this year in Hamburg, we have an institution which, as no other one in the world, is to give expression exclusively to contemporary drama... Thus, the Reich Theater Days of the youth are something like a further building on the great house of German poetry which is being erected on the Weimar foundation and in saying Weimar we do not only mean a city, but again a token, simply a symbol of German spirit."

Page 190:

"That is why we construe every question connected with the existence of the young person, be it of a social - political, vocational, artistic or any other nature, as a question given us to answer. We consider our youth as a unity and actually today's youth is one."

Page 192:

"At one time, our youth presumed it was the fashion to look down contemptuously at artistic activity and to jeer at it as being soft. And among this youth there were many who were ashamed of their joy in art and who hid it before others lest they be exposed to mockery by comrades. But this joy in art and the faculty of being touched by sounds, words, pictures or buildings has been presented to us by divinity's special grace. Thus our youth has long since ripened to the realization that this Germany is not only geographical space, but greater than that and that we have to stand guard not only before our lands and cities, but also before our symphonies, dramas, songs and poems. Our youth knows that our homeland given to us by God and everything created in this homeland in the belief in Him, belong together. Prussia and Austria, Saxonia and Bavaria and many more are geographical parts of our Reich .We cannot allow any of these provinces to be detached without our sustaining a wound which would have to bleed forever. But, in addition to and above these

H0800 – 0030

we have our spiritual provi ..es which can never be separated from the Reich's body.
These are the proud states of the Nibelungen song with our legends and fairy tales, th classical and romantic states of our poetry and music, of ou philosophy and formative arts."

I certify that the above ex erpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 16 March 1946

Attorney at law:

Dr. Fritz Sauter
50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof

page 10203
May 23, 1946
also p. 10244

No. 80
Exh. No.

Baldur v.Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", June 1937, page 285

Reich Culture Convention of the Hitler Youth in Weimar.

13 June 1937

In Weimar, from 13 to 15 June, a Reich Culture Convention of the Hitler Youth took place the climax of which was a speech by the Youth Leader of the German Reich, von Schirach on the subject of Goethe's importance for the National Socialist education of youth. Beyond his statements made on 20 May during the Reich Leader camp event of the Hitler Youth, von Schirach declared among other things: "At a time when Germany still consisted of many single states, Goethe already had the idea of a uniform German national education. Goethe's word: "Youth educates itself again by youth" corresponds to the principle of self-leadership of the youth

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I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 16 March 1946

Attorney at law

Dr.Fritz Sauter
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H0800 - 0031

p. 10244
May 23

No. 81
Exh. No.

Baldur v.Schirach

Excerpt from "The Archiv", February 1939.

Reich Music Days of the Hitler Youth.

"...The 4 Reich Music Days of the Hitler Youth were carried through in Leipzig from 9 to 12 February. The event was conclu by a festival hour in the Gewandhaus shaped by the youth itself the Youth Leader of the German Reich von Schirach made an addr

---

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 18 February 1946

Attorney at law:

Dr. Fritz Sauter
50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof

H0800 - 0032

P 10244
May 23

No. 82
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", April 1937, page 21

Reich Theater Week of the Hitler Youth in Bochum.

In Bochum, from 11 to 18 April, under the auspices of the Youth Leader of the German Reich, von Schirach, and the Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Goebbels, a Reich Theater Week of the Hitler Youth took place.

.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 21 February 1946

Attorney-at-Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter
50, Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0800 - 0033

p. 10744
May 23

No. 83
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", October 1938, page 1042

Reich Theater Days of the Hitler Youth - Hamburg, 22 -30 October 1938.

Speech by von Schirach: "In the Beginning there was the Song."

He described the increase in the attendance of theater performances by young people and attacked the imitators of really creative expression of young artistic power."

.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 9 February 1946

Attorney-at-Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter
50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
(Opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0800 - 0034

H0800 - 0035

Submitted May 23, 1946.

No. 84
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

From the book

"A good Year 1944".

Christmas Gift of the War Welfare Service (Kriegsbetreuungsdiens' of the Reich Leiter von Schirach.

Publisher: Darmstaedter Publishing House, Darmstadt

Page 54:

Bavarian Christmas Crib.

There is a smile about little Christ,
And ox and donkey even seem to laugh,
In the background are all the beautiful things,
Which the shepherds like to make on the meadow,
Toys of wood which are colorful and gay,
And Joseph smokes a little pipe with pleasure.
And warms his hands on the light of the lantern,
But Maria stares with silent lament
Into empty distance - and she does not smile.

Baldur von Schirac

The Wessobrunner Prayer.
(Munich Manuscript)
8th century

I heard the mortals be amazed the most,
That there was no earth nor sky above,
Nor single tree nor mountain
Neither did the sun shine.
Nor did the moon shine, nor the ocean of fairy tales.
Since there was nowhere nothing of ends and turns,
But there there was the almighty God.....

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-,

I hereby certify that the above are true copies of the original in my possession.
Nuernberg, 14 March 1946.

Attorney at Law:
Dr. Fritz Sauter
50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite of the Fuerstenhof

p 1026 May 23

No. 85

Exh.No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "The Archiv", March 1935, page 1782

Reich Youth Leader in the Saarland.

9 March 1935.

The Saarland having been incorporated into the Reich, the Reich Youth Leader, von Schirach, inspected the Hitler Youth there during his tour through the Saarland on 9 and 10 March. At a rally in Saarbruecken.... von Schirach rejected the assertion that the Hitler Youth was godless or without religion and emphasized the basic Socialist character of the National Socialist Youth. Afterwards the Reich Youth Leader went to Sulzbach and from there to the mine of Hellin where he emphasized the part of the Hitler Youth in creating G e r m a n S o c i a l i s m before the assembled personnel.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 27 February 1946.

Attorney-at-Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter
50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0800 - 0036

p. 10262
my 23

No. 86
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "The Archiv", October 936, page 973

27 October 1936 "At a leader conve tion of the Hitler Youth in Freiburg (which all male and female the Gebi tsfuehrer attended -Baldur von Schirach) von Schirach stated at a rally on the Munster Square:

"..... if we fulfil our duty, we also fulfill our duties toward God. I do not tolerate anybody in this youth who does not believe in God."

.....

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg.

6 February 1946.

Attorney-at-Law

Dr. Fritz Sauter

50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0800 - 0037

p. 10762
May 23

No. 87
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Revolution of Education" (1938)

End quotation from the address

"A God above Us."

Page 150:

"In the face of all reproaches by the enemies of our youth we stand upright in the belief in our flag, our Fuehrer and his people and believe to stand steadfast at some future time in humility before the eternal judge of the universe and hope and believe that His forgiving kindness may recognize the original cause of our wishes, the love to Him. The youth stands here and bows its head."

.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 9 March 1946

Attorney-at-Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter
50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0800 - 0038

P. 10262
May 23

No. 88
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", October 1936, pages 972/973

von Schirach on the Religiousity of the Hitler Youth. 19 October 1936.

At the consecration of 12 000 Hitler Youth flags at Mayfield in Dusseldorf, the Reich Youth Leader von Schirach stated among other things:

May the responsible persons of the church make up their minds concerning the question of whether it is better to have a youth which is inspired by the feeling to give service to the Almighty, by serving the people at the same time or to experience what is happening in Spain today...

.... Every true educator must be at the same time an educator for religious feeling which is the basis of every educational activity."

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 6 February 1946

Attorney-at-Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter
5o Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0800 - 0039

p 1026 r
may 23

No. 89
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", October 1934, pages 970/971

The Reich Youth Leader in Cologne and Leipzig on 13 October 19?

Cologne:
"He started by welcoming the many tens of thousands who during the last months had gone into the Hitler Youth from the ranks of the Catholic Youth Leagues and by their appearance made a confession of the unity of youth and thus of the unity of the Reich.
"Now you have been in our ranks for a few months and know yourselves that it may very well be possible to remain faithful to religious conviction within the Hitler Youth...."

Leipzig: Referring to those who had come to the Hitler Youth from the Catholic youth organizations, he attacked all those who believed there was such a thing as "confessional gymnastics ("turnen")". This state of affairs is intolerable and must be overcome. However, we must not proceed in such a way that they may now extend the attack to religion. In all these questions the youth leader must take an absolutely neutral stand and must not create among the members of his organization and his co-workers a conflict of conscience for which he cannot and must not account. It is very well possible to combine service in the Hitler Youth and religious conviction. The religious activity of the Hitler boys lies outside the Hitler Youth; within the Hitler Youth organization the boy and the girl belong exclusively to the state and family.

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-,

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 13 March 1946

Attorney at Law:
Dr. Fritz Sauter
50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0800 - 0040

p.10262
May 23

No. 90
Exh. No.

Baldur v.Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", July 1936, page 511

Tenth Anniversary of the Reich Party Convention in Weimar 1926

4 July 1936 - von Schirach protested against the reproach that the Hitler Youth's attitude was one hostile to the confessions, altars and religion and stated at a rally of the Hitler Youth in Market Square at Weimar:

"We think that by our faithful service and our confession of allegiance to our people and Fuehrer we perform a work which can stand steadfast also before the face of the eternal one."

.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

Nuernberg.

9 February 1946.

Attorney-at-Law:

Dr. Fritz Sauter

50 Neuhauserstr., Munich

(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0800 -0041

p. 10262
may 23

No.91
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt
from
"The Archiv", June 1937, page 275

Hitler Youth Service and Confessional Activity.

26 June 1937.

The Youth Leader of the German Reich and Reich Youth Leader of the NSDAP issued two decrees which concern the relationship between Hitler Youth service and church-religious care with regard to time arrangements and double membersh The regulations establish in principle this relationship in connection with th service plan of the Hitler Youth.

"In recognition of the spiritual tasks of the churches or other religious associations" the first decree furnishes the possibility of granting a leave for special events of the churches or confessional associations in extraordinar cases and furnishes this possibility beyond the time arrangements established in the Hitler Youth to comply with the general and regular duties of their confession. As such extraordinary cases, are regarded all religious events lasting longer than one day and the attendance of which prevents the young people from performing their dutiful service in the Hilter Youth (for instance exercises lasting several days and purely religious exercises, traditional church events, church exercises, holy days, people missionary courses, preparations for church examinations, instructions preparatory to confirmation). Requests for such leav must generally be granted; the Hitler Youth headquarters are especially prohibi from refusing such requests which are made for confessional or religious reaso from treating them (the requests) differently according to confessions or religious associations or to cause the persons making the request any disadvantage in the service.
If granting the request would not be in violation of state laws or decrees only reasons of a pure service nature or of an innerdisciplinary character may be decisive for a refusal.

In view of such far-reaching Concessions, the Hitler Youth demands on the other hand that its normal service and its special events not be neglected.

H0800 - 0042

H0800 - 0043

From this follows, that members of the Hitler Youth who attend such extraordinary church events without having requested leave, will be punished within the frame-work of the disciplinary ordinance of the Hitler Youth, that furthermore for the duration of a Hitler Youth camp meeting no leave can be granted for churc camp meetings and that, finally, requests for leave can be turned down if they are made in such an excess as to impair the performance of the Hitler Youth service.

Therefore, the requests must be filed with the Hitler Youth leaders (Bannfuehrers - rank equivalent to colonel - etc.) concern two weeks before, at the latest.

The second decree constitutes a compilation of all orders which heretofore have been issued concerning the question of the double membership with the Hitler Youth and confessional youth organizations and establishes, above all, in detail the possibility of exemptions from prohibitions in principle or permission regarding such double membership heretofore in force.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 21 February 1946

Attorney at law:

Dr. Fritz Sauter
50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof

p 10262
may 23

No. 91a
Exhibit No.
Baldur von Schirach

Extract from "Revolution of Education". Page 59

"The youth of nations should among themselves get to know and understand each other. We want to see the leaders of youth in other nations here with us and send to them our own leaders. This creates ties of friendship which frequently last throughout life...

...And so I want to see in general, in the past as well as in the future, the essential task of my office to be the continuation of friendly relations already existing between the Hitler Youth and the youth organizations of other countries and the establishment of new relations of that kind. The German youth is not a bad ambassador. Wherever it has appeared abroad it has always won friendship and admiration. It should not appear as a propagandist of a world out-look, belonging to us as a nation alone, for that is not its problem. Youth has nothing to do with world politics. It must be only the bearer of the idea of fellowship among young people.

And I want to take this opportunity, for the sake of German parents, to present in a general way some explanations regarding my attitude in questions of religious beliefs. I have already won over, inwardly and outwardly for the Hitler Youth in the last years many millions of German youths, who were once in Marxist organisations, in Free Thinkers' unions and in atheist movements. These young people have become the most loyal and reliable comrades of our community. For it has been just among the young workers that the Hitler youth even while the fighting lasted, found its strongest support. And these youths have not only witnessed with us the miracle of fellowship without class distinction, but also have learned in the community to believe in great and sacred ideals, which for many years have been dragged in the mud. And this not only by lip service, but indeed from the bottom of their hearts and spiritual conviction. Of course, it could not have been otherwise.

To many of these youths the Jugendbund of Adolf Hitler was all that which for others meant the parental home and their family. Only the one who knows how hard life can be for young working people, will understand the passion with which these youths cling to our flag. Coming from strata once looked down upon by the so-called "intellectuals" because they were not socially acceptable to bourgeois standards, these youths were able to build a new society into which they were enthusiastically received by their comrades on equal rights.

And here with us these young people regained their faith in a new ideal, their faith in their people and with it their faith in a kind and great God.

H0800 - 0044

H0800 - 0045

Some erring priests have attempted to represent me as a foe of a religious education. When their words did not find any response among the youth, it is due to the fact that youth knows me better. Because I have never tolerated in the Hitler youth those who have no God.

.....And long before 1 December 1936 youths who entered our fellowship had to confirm their oath of loyalty by adding: "So help me God".

The conformity of the above copy with the original in my possession I confirm herewith with the additional remark that Schirach's speech was broadcast over all German stations.

Nuernberg, 18 March 1946

Dr. Fritz Sauter
Defense Counsel

p. 10262
May 23

No. 92

Exh. No.

Baldur von Schirach

Extract from "Das Archiv" 1936/Page 1309

9 December 1936.

The Youth Leader of the German Reich, von Schirach, discussed in a speech, broadcast by all German stations and addressed to German parents, the law regarding the Hitler Youth. Von Schirach presented to German parents some explanations about his attitude in confessional questions. He pointed out that in the last years he has won over to the Hitler Youth many millions of German youths, inwardly and out who formerly were organized in Marxist organizations, Freethinkers' unions and in the atheist movement, where they have experienced the miracle of a community without class distinctions, and great and sacred ideals.

He never tolerated anyone in the Hitler Youth who did not believe in God. "I leave it to the Church to bring up youth religiously in the spirit of their confessions and shall never interfere with such an education. After the quarrel between the Hitler Youth and the confessional congregations has been brought to an end by the law of 1 December, it becomes for me a self evident consequence to order that with-in the framework of the newly created Reich organisation, all leaders should refrain from any expressions in the spirit of past differences and that they should see to it that the service in the Hitler Youth does not interfere with Sunday Mass or any other purely religious meeting prescribed by the church.

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 8 February 1946.

Dr. Fritz Sauter

Defense Counsel.

H0800 – 0046

p. 10262
May 23.

Baldur v. Schirach Exh 93

Extract from the book by Sir Neville Henderson.
"Failure of a Mission" (London-Hodder and Stoughton Ltd.1940)
(ist: "Scheitern einer Mission)"

P. 73) On that day, however, it was Schirach's speech which despite its unpleasantly reverent references to the Fuehrer impressed me the most, though it was quite short, very appropriate on a wet morning for young men who came from some distance and did not enjoy standing in the rain.

A part of this speech surprised me when addressing the young men he said: "I don't know whether you are Protestant or Catholic, but I do know you believe in God."

I had been under the impression that all relations to religion inside of the Hitler Youth had been abolished (literall discouraged) and this seemed to contradict my surmise."

(Party Day 1937)

I certify herewith that the above extract is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 13 March 1946

Dr. Fritz Sauter
Defense Counsel

H0800 - 0047

H0800 - 0048

No. 94
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Extract from "The Conception and Structure of the Hitler Youth."
(Leipzig 1934, P.S. 1458.)

Page 160:

(Re accusation -Ostraum!)

"The colonial section keeps awake in the organisations subordinate to the Reich Youth Leadership a reminder of the cultural, scientific, economical and military achievements in the former German colonies. The German youth should be made aware of the significance of colonial possessions for the supply of their domestic economy with colonial products and raw materials. In this training care must be exercised that the basic line of German population policy, aiming at the utilization of the Ostraum, is not violated."

(NN.- The Ostraum is thus mentioned only in a subordinate clause. Naturally there is meant here the relatively poorly populated German Ostraum.)
(B.v.S.)

I certify herewith that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 26 February 1946.

Dr. Fritz Sauter
Defense Counsel

H0800 - 0049

Submitted
May 23, 1946.

No. 26
Pros. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

From the Son/Songbook

"Our Songs"

National Socialist Reichsbund for Physical Exercise.

Book 4 Page 2 Song No. 24

I. Verse: The rotten bones of the world
are in trembling fear of our war with the Reds;
We have broken this terror
it was a great victory for us.
We shall march on
even if everything goes to pieces
For today we are ruled by Germany
And tomorrow by the entire world.

Words and tune by Otto Baumann. By permission of Ludwig Voggenreiter Publications in Potsdam, taken from:

"Listen, Comrade".

.-.-.-

H0800 - 0050

No.96
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Extract from "Das Archiv", November 1935/Page 1665.

Hitler Youth, a Selection

5.11.1935.

On the occasion of the opening of the 5th Semester in the seminar for HJ-Fuehr at the College for Politicel Science, the leader of the Vocational Office in the Reich Youth Leadership, Obergebietsfuehrer Axmann spoke about the HJ as being the political standardbearer of the future and remarked: "Not every young German can be a Hitler youth ....."

In this connection Axmann pointed to the words of the Fuehrer, that the Hitler Youth should never exceed in number the strength which is absolutely necessary for the new blood of the party.

I certify herewith that the above extract is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg 6 March 1946

Dr. Fritz Sauter
Defense Counsel.

H0800-0051

No. 97
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Extract from "Das Archiv", April 1937 / 8-12/13.

Solemn initiation of the new class of Jungvolk.

10-4-37

The Reich Youth Leader von Schirach initiated into the Hitler Youth during a solemn reception in the refectory of Marienburg one million boys and girls of the 1927 class and 500,000 of less frequent classes, who under the recruitment for the Hitler Youth have given their entry declarations.
Von Schirach, remarking on the locality of the celebration, declared that knightly modesty and obedience in our youth should be cultivated in the spirit of the order from earliest times. He named loyalty and fellowship as the most beautiful things that Germany has to give to her youth, pointed out the fighting spirit of Hitler's Youth and concluded with the words: "With God, for the Fuehrer, the Nation and the Flag!"

At a Fuehrer conference in Weimar, von Schirach announced that as a result of the youth recruitment, the law regarding the HJ had not to be applied, in that year, as the class of 1927 volunteered 100% in almost all fields.

.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I certify herewith that the above extract is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 21 February 1946

Dr. Fritz Sauter
Defense Counsel

H080O-0052

No. 98
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Extract from "W i l l and P o w e r"

Periodical of the Leader of the National Socialist Youth

Editor Baldur von Schirach

Central Publications of the NSDAP, Berlin SW 68

Year 1937 4 January 1937 Book 1
Page 11

Baldur von Schirach:

The fight for the unity of youth is over. And just as I have reconciliated millions of juveniles once organized in Marxist unions, winning them over as loyal comrades and coworkers, so do I hope now to reconciliate and win over in spirit all the others who by the will of the Reich are going now to join our ranks.

I certify herewith that the above extract is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 13 March 1946

Dr. Fritz Sauter
Defense Counsel

H0800-0053

No. 99
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Extract from "Das Archiv", August 1937 / Page 539

14/8/1937

In a concluding address at the Bremer Regional Sport Festival of the HJ the Reich Youth Leader said regarding the friendship of the HJ with the youth movement in Japan and with youth organizations of other nations: "We see almost every week the representatives of youth organizations of other countries as our guests here. We introduce regularly youth leaders of other countries into our units while sending out systematically our leaders into the great national youth organizations of the others where they can get acquainted with the ways and traits of other people as well as their educational ideas. On our side this is not done with the wish to make propaganda. We do not want to preach to other nations and their youth movements that the national socialist form is the only right one. I think that the way we bring up our youth is only the German way of education. Other countries and other nations might have discovered the only right form for educating their youth. We shall honestly acknowledge what has been produced by other nations, just as we expect to have acknowledged whatever we have created ourselves.

-.-.-.-.-.-.

I certify herewith that the above extract is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 8 March 1946

Dr. Fritz Sauter
Defense Counsel

H0800-0054

No.100
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from the Political Monthly "Volk und Reich" 12th year, 1936, volume 8.

"The German youth united in the Hitler Youth has always had the desire to establish friendly and comrade-like relations between its members and the youth of other countries.

It makes me sincerely happy that our striving for an understanding of the young generation was successful in many cases, because there is not a better way to secure true peace between free peoples than through youth getting acquainted with each other. With this hope I greet the youth of the world of and thereby peace.

Baldur von Schirach

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possessio

Nuernberg, 19 February 1946

Dr. Fritz Sauter

attorney-at-law

H0800-0055

No. 102a

Exh.No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from: "Das Archiv", February 1937, page 1592

Foreign Visitors of the Hitler Youth in 1936.

18 February 1937.

"The Foreign Bureau of the Reich Youth-Leadership announced that in the year 1936, 51,178 foreigners have visited with the HJ to acquaint themselves with its establishments. Among them were nearly 23,000 visitors from England and the dominions. Others seeking information about the HJ were:

3,673 visitors from Sweden

3,609 " " the United States

2,544 " " Italy

2,498 " " Belgium

2,457 " " Norway

2,370 " " France

2,116 " " the Netherlands

as well as visitors from Poland, Japan, Central-America, the Baltic States, Czechoslowakia, Switzerland, from the Orient, China and Egypt."

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 15 March 1946

Defense Counsel

Dr. Fritz Sauter.

H0800-0056

Exh.No. 103

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Die Hitlerjugend Idee und Gestalt" (Conception and Structure of the Hitler Youth)
(Leipzig 1934, PS 1458)

Page 154: "The Hitler Youth deals with Youth, not with major politics. And even where it gets in touch with the youth of other nations in exchanging youths for educational trips or camps, the meeting is kept above politics. It is the purely human understanding of youths amongst themselves that the leadership of the Reich youth is striving for in this manner.

Page 155/154: "Hitler youths travelling abroad are no propaganda agents of National Socialism, their duty is not to teach but to learn. They should experience the beauty of the foreign countryside and explore the national peculiarities of the host-country. I believe in a cooperation of the European youths on the basis of an agreement of which the only requirement should be:

"Getting acquainted with each other"

Page 156: (On the acitivities of the Foreign Department of the Reich Youth Leadership) "In close cooperation with the League of Germans Abroad it cares for the youth of German settlements in Europe and South-America and it awakens in the youth at home the understanding for their brothers and sisters abroad."

Page 158: (Concerns indictment regarding "Ostraum" (The East))
The Foreign Department, through its own press-service, tries to represent in the national German press the interests of German youth abroad. In daily Press-service "OSTRAUM" carries brief news items on the movement of German Youth Organizations abroad and of the school for Germans Abroad in Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Rumania and Yugoslavia."

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 28 February 1946.

Defense Counsel:
Dr.Fritz Sauter

H0800-0057

No. 104

Exh. No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt taken from "Das Archiv" May 1935

Page 179/180

The Leader of the Reich Youth to Diplomats and the Foreign Press.

21 May 1935.

a
The Reich Youth leader v. Schirach spoke at/reception of the foreign political office of the NSDAP for the diplomatic corps and the representatives of the foreign press on the education training of youth in the Third Reich where, in addition to an explanation on the origin and development of the Hitler youth, he also expressed himself on the international cooperation in the field of youth education and on the attitude of the HJ to the confessional organisations. The Reich Youth leader designated the education of youth as one of those questions which must incessantly occupy each civilized nation and the solution of this problem will be different in each nation because it is conditioned by the national peculiarity of a nation. Yet, unlike any other one, it is exactly the field suitable for a peaceful exchange of opinion for the educators of youth of all nations. The more the youth educators of the civilized nations succeed in reaching an agreement on certain basic principals of education the larger is the possibility that the youth of the nations will grow up not apart, but together and thereby create in themselves the prerequisites for later cooperatio
A successful cooperation of youth leaders of different nationalities requires the renunciation of the attempt to infect the youth of foreign nations entrusted to them with political ideas. The exchange of youths sponsored by the HJ is for all participating nations not an instrument of politics but an object of education. By the millions of its voluntary members the HJ has already proved that, for Germany, it represents the only appropriate form of a youth organisation, exactly as the boy-scouts and the Balilla-youth represent the national peculiarity of their homeland.
.....The only level on which the confessional organisationspossess an inner justification of existence recognized and respected by the HJ is the solely religious and soul-caring activity. The religious experience to which the confessional youth organisationseems to be tied should not be a stating-point on the road to political aims but must remain the main experience if two things are not be violated. The State whose right to education must remain untouched, and religion from which the confessional organisation will precisely deviate to the same extent to which it aspires to a political life.

H0800-0058

Following a limitation of the confessional youth to the field of pure religious work of education in the sense of confessional soul-care, the Reich youth leader declared himself ready to abolish the decree prohibiting double membership of the HJ and in concluding designated the formula: "The religious education to the church, the ideological-political education to the State", as a basis for a fruitful cooperation.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original.

Nuernberg, 27 February 1946.

Defense Counsel:

Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0800-0059

No.104a
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt taken from "Das Archiv", August 1936, page 142.

The "Paris Soir" reported on the "triumphal arrival" of the French Olympia-team in Germany.

It is now a fact that the French athletes had always been received enthusiastically in Germany. Enthusiastic addresses of welcome and shouts of joy had accompanied the French on their trip from the border to the German capital... The enthusiasm was said to have been indescribable when former Secretary of State Lewald concluded his speech with a "Vive la France".

-.-.-.-.-.-.

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original.

Nuernberg, 3/2/46

Defense Counsel
Dr. Fitz Sauter.

H0800-0060

No. 105

Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt taken from "Das Archiv", August 1931, Page 540

A German-French youths camp was established in Bad Reichenhall from August 1-14 which was then extended for another week at the HJ leadership school in Weyarn and was then continued in Cannes on the French Riviera.

.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original.

Nuernberg, 8 March 1946

Defense Counsel:

Fritz Sauter

H0800-0061

No. 106
Exh. No.

Baldur v.Schirach

Excerpt taken from "Das Archiv", September 1937, page 737.

1/9/1937

The participants of the German-French Youth-camp in Cannes were the guests of the 18th French Regiment of "Chasseurs Alpins" on 1 September. On 2 September the leader of the German Youth delegation, Obergebietsfuehrer Klein, was received in Paris by Prime Minister Chautemps.
On 9 September all participants were addressed in Rambouillet castle by President Lebrun.

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the origi

Nuernberg, 8 March 1946

Counsel:

Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0800-0062

No. 107
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", January 1938, page 1316.

20-1-1938

At a reception in Hotel Kaiserhof attended by several Reich Ministers, State Secretaries and important representatives of the State, Party and the Armed Forces, Baldur von Schirach emphasized in an address that the bridge that was built between the youth of two nations was not yet quite completed, but, nevertheless, it could be used in service temporarily in the course of this year. He recalled the invitation by the HJ to French children of war veterans and the German-French youth camp for skiing in Bavaria.

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original.

Nuernberg, 9 February 1946

Counsel:

Dr. Fritz Sauter

Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

From "Will and Power"

Fuehrerorgan of National Socialist Youth

Edited by Baldur v. Schirach

Published: Zentralverlag of NSDAP, Berlin SW 68

1937 15 October 1937 Issue 20

Baldur v. Schirach, Youth leader of the German Reich:

Greetings to France

The contact which started so successfully between the German and French Youths seems to me most pormising of modern times. This contact would have lost its value if in the future our efforts were not directed continually toward developing and amicable relationship from this meeting. Should that not be possibl between two young generations that are in no way political opponents but are filled day by day with a sense of their common task in the service of European culture?

Should we make the foolish mistake of hating each other, then we have everything to lose - , if our attitude is one of mutual respect based on the knowledge of character, we have much to gain: namely the happiness of our children.

The German youth learned to took with respect on France. From the stories of father / it knows the proverbial bravery of the French soldiers and from history books the fame and greatness of a nation that like the German created immortal works of human culture. So it is a special satisfaction to the German youth when delegations of French youth set foot on Germany's soil, and in common camps, under the Swastika flag and the Tricolors gather to do pioneer work toward the understanding of both our great peoples. The Hitler youths learned from th exceedingly amiable, yes, cordial reception in France, and especially at their unforgettable visit to Rambouillet that they are just as welcome in France as the French youths are in Germany. One may here and there smile and consider something unimportant, perhaps as romantic play of youth, the common camping of German and French youths, I think, I can feel in it a breath of a new spirit. I believe, Europe will have to learn from the example of these unprejudiced youths, if it wants to survive.

H0800-0063

H0800-0064

May the coming year give us the opportunity to shelter many thousands of the French youths! May the old enmity of our countries burn away forever in the campfires of our beloved youths! What we can do to that end, will be done. In this spirit I greet the French youths. And in it: France.

I herewith certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original before me.

Nuernberg, 5 March 1946.

Attorney-at-Law

Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0800-0065

No. 110
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "W i l l and P o w e r"

Fuehrerorgan of the National Socialist Youth
Editor Baldur von Schirach

Publisher: Zentralverlag of the NSDAP, Berlin SW 68

1937
Page 1 15 October 1937 Issue 20

Camille Chautemps, Ministerpresident of France:

France's desire.

Presidence du Conseil Paris, 9 October 1937

I personally agreed to the gratifying suggestion by which young Germans and young French this summer were brought into closer contact at common vacation camps, and as Chief of the French Government I am ready to develop further such peaceful meetings. I wish the young people of both nations lived together side by side by the thousands every year, and thereby get to know, understand and appreciate each other. Behind both of our great countries lies a long past of work and glory; both contributed in the greatest measure to European civilisation. Even though, often, because of the vitality and courage of both nations, they conflicted with one another, they still regard and respect each other, and they know that an understanding between them would be one of the greatest factors for world peace.

Therefore, it is the duty of all those on both sides of the border with a clear outlook and human feelings to work at bringing about understanding and the right approach between the two nations. However, nobody can do that with more sincerity and eagerness than the leaders of our wonderful youth, the French and the German. If they understood how to unite these youths in harmony, they would be holding in their hands the future of Europe and of human culture.

I certify herewith that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original before me.

Nuernberg, 2 March 1946

Attorney-at-Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0800-0066

No. 111
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

From "W i l l and P o w e r"
Fuehrerorgan of National Socialist Youth
Editor Baldur von Schirach

Publisher: Centralverlag of the NSDAP, Berlin SW 68

1937 15 October 1937 Issue 20
Page 29

Statement by Senator Henry Haye:

The Senator and Mayor of Versailles, Henry Haye, declared during his stay in Cologne:

The young people of both nations could do no better service to their respective countries than to adopt the ideas of the front fighters. In the same spirit in which the veterans of the World War fought for their homeland and a better future, the young people will best be able to secure the peace of the future. The spirit of understanding must embrace the young folks too, that they may become the connecting link between the generations. The tragic fate of the front fighter generation must indelibly make its impression on the youth, so that it can help prevent a similar fate in the future.

It is necessary to permeate the young people of both nations with the thought of understanding and to show them the means by which such understanding may be realized.

The education of youth in this sense is one of the most important tasks of political leaders of both countries.

I certify herewith that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original before me.

Nuernberg, March 6th 1946

Attorney at Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0800-0067

No. 112
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

From "W i l l and P o w e r"

Fuehrerorgan of the National Socialist Youth
Editor Baldur von Schirach

Published: Zentralverlag of the NSDAP, Berlin SW 68

1937
Page 2 15. October 1937 Issue 20

Andre Francois-Poncet:

Youth as Bridge

The personal relationships between German and French youths, the exchange of visits, the common sojourn of school children and students in both countries has not been interrupted in the past 6 years. Even in times of constant political strain this work has continued. On both sides of the border the view was kept alive that it is not advisable to draw the youths too much into the disputes of the grownups. At the same time they must have remembered the motto: "Maxima debetur puero reverentia", and also that the present with its storm clouds warns us with still greater force to create the foundation for a better future. Consequently the proper authorities gave their peoples a good example of wisdom and farsightedness, for which we can only congratulate them. At any rate, the results of these get-togethers were so excellent and so positive that we can only hope for one thing: to see them broadened and often repeated. It is the general idea that with increasing age and with at the same time a sense for the relativity of things, people also acquired the virtues of tolerance, understanding and forbearance. Experience shows, however , that it is the young who behave less intolerantly than the older people. Youth knows splendidly how to carry on discussions and argumentations, they can passionately represent theses of opposite views, they understand how to take the impact of widely conflicting opinions and convictions without impairing in any way their comradeship and friendship.

H0800-0068

In this respect youth furnishes us a valuable lesson.Because,if some day peace should be organized, differences of opinion and quarrels will thereby not have disappeared. We shall have to settle them without stopping to be friends, without hating and without fighting each other. Those who doubt such a possibility, I would . advise to go and live together with youths in a German-French community camp. Is it still necessary to point out the advantages and use the young German and French people may draw from getting to know each other. It seems obvious to me. Both countries went along their way on parallel lines. They have continually reacted on each other, they owe each other so much that we can say that if one wants to know one country or the other, he must get to know them both thoroughly. Without going back to the origin of our peoples, to this mixture of Celts, Germans and Romans, even without mentioning the Reich of Karl the Great or the era of knighthood, the troubadors and minnesingers who had the same conception of heroism and who in their songs celebrated the same heroes and the same deeds, it is still evident that a young German having no comprehension of the XVII and XVIII Century in France, will never be able to enjoy fully the sight of so many cities, so many churches, castles, parks and museums Germany herself has to offer. By the same token, a young Frenchman who knows nothing of the XIX Century Germany, her romanticism, her music and lyricism, of her philosophy and critical thinking, will not realize one of the most important features of the XIX Century of France.

If Germans and French will not get to know one another, they will not thoroughly understand themselves either. If,however, they do get acquainted, then not only the past and the present of their countries but also the future which they will have to create, will seem clearer to them.

In "getting acquainted" they will discover a great many different character features, customs and habits of an opposite nature. I remember one letter in which a young German who was

H0800-0069

sent to France, related to his parents that he liked everything about that country except that he was compelled to eat white bread continual In France, dark bread is reserved for children who are to be punished. But just these differences are educational. To our young people they are not repelling, on the contrary, they are attracted by them. Because one people can never be sufficient unto itself. It is like the soil that calls for enlivening fertilization. Herits the French lacks, he may find in the German, those lacking in the German, the French may possess. It is an idle question to try to figure out who is the worthi one, which bread is better, the white or the dark bread. The one thing we must remember, the most important of all: The French and the German complement each other. French cooperation enriches German soil. German influence impregnates the French spirit. Our young people sense that. They are wonderfully inspired by their meetings. It is a pleasur to see how in their community of living, in their "mutual feeling" the open their hearts and spirit, bringing out the best that is in them.

May this exchange develop! May also the generations that oneday will benefit by it contribute in bringing together the two halves of the Empire/of Karl the Great and create conditions of mutual respect, harmony and good neighborship between them, for which both peoples lon above all, because, I believe, their instinct tells them that the salvation of European culture depends on it, and because they know too well, once they search themselves, that according to the words of Reichskanzler Hitler they "have many more reasons to respect and admire each other than to hate each other".

I herewith certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original before me.

Nuernberg, March 4,1946

Attorney at law

Dr.Fritz Sauter

No. 113
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

From "Will and Power"
Fuehrerorgan of the National Socialistic Youth.

Editor: Baldur von Schirach

Publisher: Zentralverlag of the NSDAP, Berlin SW 68

year 1937 1 December 1937 Number 23

Page 1

Baldur von Schirach:

Why not?

During the few days which I had at my disposal for the visit to the French capital and province, I received such an abundance of impressions that I consider this journey as a very important enrichment of my private and political being. I mean thereby the World Fair which was the official reason for my journey and which excited my admiration through its architectural planning and general organization, as much as the Frenchmen themselves. The encounter with a series of prominent personalities of the political and cultural life of our neighbour nation has strenghtened an opinion crystallized during the past years and through the visits all my associates paid to Paris during the last months. The rapprochement of our two nations is a European problem of such urgency that the youth has no time to lose in working toward its solution. The words of the Fuehrer and that impressive appeal the French Prime Minister Camille Chautemps addressed to our youth, encourage us Germans to give reality to this conception. If even before my journey to France I was ready and decided to do everything in order to establish a contact between the German young generation and the French youth and for this decision I was backed in my fatherland by the cordial approval of all classes of the population and especially by that of my combat comrades of the NSDAP leadership, I am glad that not only I have not been disappointed in Paris but on the contrary that I have been greatly encouraged. With the Frenchmen to whom I have spoken, I found an understanding for the idea of a rapprochement of the youth such as I not even expected - to be frank. The Youth has the right, perhaps even the obligation - outside the realm of high politics - to converse with its equals <u>across geographical bounderies and Political barriers.</u> As Hitler said, it has its own solidarity. The German Youth which grows up in an independence which is often misunderstood abroad and which often appears incomprehensible to the foreign observer shall - according to the will of the leader of the German nation - live its own young life, follow

the impulses of its heart and form free and unconstrained its existence inside Germany as well as its relations with the youth communities of other nations. It is in accordance with the nature and law of our youth organization if - throu its relations with other nations - it tries to gain nothing else than knowledge the foreign nation. It hopes to be understood in this aspiration by all other educational institutions in the world. The true educator must teach the youth entrusted to him not only confidence in its own stength but also esteem for othe TherGerman youth has set as its educational ideal that which has found in Goethe its eternal embodiment and which is valid for the entire civilized world. Nothin coresponds more to this ideal than the continous effort to enlarge the horizon of each individual and to allow him to attain harmonic relations with his enviro ment. After having achieved knowledge of one's own country, the most valuable educational factor is the visiting of foreign countries. However an organized exchange of the youth of two nations will not only shape the individual who participates in it,but moreover means a cultural fecundation for both nations which have begun to exchange their most precious assets.

The youth is the best ambassador in the world, it is unembarassed, frank and free of the everlasting suspicion of which diplomats often can not be cured since it is in a certain measure their occupational disease. In all events, the exchange of youth shall not conceal any propaganda aims This would spoil everything in advance. The only point onthe program for a mutual commer ce betweeen their youths, organized by the nations is: Knowledge of each other. This sufficient. The misunderstandings between nations are due in most case to the fact that they never became acquainted. The greatest political catastroph have their origins in such sins of omission. I consider now as my task the establishment between the Germa and French youth of a relationship which on German side, shall not consist merely of be- autiful assertions of mine but of many per- sonal conversations between thousands of young Germans and just as many French. We will greet with the greatest cordiality in 1938 the first thousands of this French youth on German soil.

H0800-0071

They shall assimilate the beauty of our landscape and get into touch with the German people. Then, when the German youth goes to France, many connections and friendships formed during the first journey with that ease and moral readiness which exists in the soul of a young being as one of the most beautiful gifts of . . nature, will be renewed. The repeated encounter will strengthen the one established relations and through these relations the recognition will emerge slowly but surely among the children of the two nations which gave the world the most gallant soldiers, that Germany and France have so much in common to remain in an eternal state of hostility because of the trifling matters separating them. The ambassador of the French Republic in Berlin Mr. Francois Poncet to whom I would like to express my warmest thanks for the support of my efforts in view of a rapprochement between the youth of the two countries, also said recently t h a t o n e m u s t b e l i e v e i n t h e y o u t h p r i n c i p a l l y b e c a u s e i t i s a b l e t t o c a r r y t h r o u g h a r e a l u n d e r s t a n d i n g .

When some months ago all German Youth Leaders paid their respect in the name of Germany's young generation to France's unknown soldier under the "Arc de Triomphe", this symbolic gesture – which has its parallel in the wreath laying of French front-line combatants at the memorial Unter den Linden – has expressed a conviction which, as I hope, will be assimilated before long by the Youth of both nations: The dead of the great war died in fulfilling their patriotic duty and with a noble devotion to the idea of freedom.

B u t G e r m a n s a s w e l l a s F r e n c h w e r e a l w a y s f u l l o f r e s p e c t f o r t h e v a l i a n t o p p o n e n t.

Since the dead have esteemed each other, the living should try to extend their hand to one another.

S i n c e t h e f r o n t - l i n e c o m b a t a n t s o f b o t h n a t i o n s, h o m e f r o m t h e w a r, c o u l d e v e n b e c o m e c o m r a d e s, w h y s h o u l d t h e s o n s a n d g r a n d s o n s n o t b e c o m e f r i e n d s? W h y n o t? Y o u t h o f F r a n c e W h y n o t?

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 6 March 1946

Attorney-at-Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0800-0072

They shall assimilate the beauty of our landscape and get into touch with the German people. Then, when the German youth goes to France, many connections and friendships formed during the first journey with that ease and moral readiness which exists in the soul of a young being as one of the most beautiful gifts of . . nature, will be renewed. The repeated encounter will strengthen the one established relations and through these relations the recognition will emerge slowly but surely among the children of the two nations which gave the world the most gallant soldiers, that Germany and France have so much in common to remain in an eternal state of hostility because of the trifling matters separating them. The ambassador of the French Republic in Berlin Mr. Francois Poncet to whom I would like to express my warmest thanks for the support of my efforts in view of a rapprochement between the youth of the two countries, also said recently t h a t o n e m u s t b e l i e v e i n t h e y o u t h p r i n c i p a l l y b e c a u s e i t i s a b l e t o c a r r y t h r o u g h a r e a l u n d e r s t a n d i n g .

When some months ago all German Youth Leaders paid their respect in the name of Germany's young generation to France's unknown soldier under the "Arc de Triomphe", this symbolic gesture - which has its parallel in the wreath laying of French front-line combatants at the memorial Under den Linden - has expressed a conviction which, as I hope, will be assimilated before long by the Youth of both nations: The dead of the great war died in fulfilling their patriotic duty and with a noble devotion to the idea of freedom.

B u t G e r m a n s a s w e l l a s F r e n c h w e r e a l w a y s f u l l o f r e s p e c t f o r t h e v a l i a n t o p p o n e n t.

Since the dead have esteemed each other, the livin should try to extend their hand to one another.

S i n c e t h e f r o n t - l i n e c o m b a t a n t s o f b o t h n a t i o n s, h o m e f r o m t h e w a r, c o u l d e v e n b e c o m e c o m r a d e s, w h y s h o u l d t h e s o n s a n d g r a n d s o n s n o t b e c o m e f r i e n d s? W h y n o t? Y o u t h o f F r a n c e W h y n o t?

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 6 March 1946

Attorney-at-Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0800-0073

H0800-0074

No. 114
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" , November 1937 Page 1057

Schirach in Belgrade, Sophia and Athens.

26 November 1937

The Reich Youth Leader Baldur von Schirach at the beginning of a journey to the near east visited from the 26th to the 29th of November Belgrade, Sophia and Athens. He was received on the 27th of November in Sophia by the Bulgarian Prime Minister Kjosseiwanoff and on the 29th of November by crown-prince Paul in Athens.

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I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 6 March 1946

Attorney at Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter
Munich

H0800-0075

No. 115
Exh. No.

Baldur v.Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", December 1937 Pages 1178/1179

Schirach study trip to the Near-East and to South-East Europe.

2 December 1937.

During his 3 week study trip to various countries of south-eastern Europe and to the Near-East, Reich Youth Leader von Schirach and his escort arrived in the capital of Irak. In th further course of his trip v.Schirach visited the capitals of Iran, Turkey, Rumania and Hungary. After a one-day visit to Bagdad where v.Schirach was received by King Ghazi, the Reich Youth Leader stayed from the 3rd to the 7th of December in Teheran. He was received there on December 5th by Emperor Reza Schach and by the Deputy Foreign Minister, and visited the c of the Teheran Youth. During his visit to Ankhara the Reich Youth Leader had a conference with the State President Atatu on the 9th of December, primarily devoted to educational proble On December 11th v.Schirach arrived in Bucharest, where he wa received by King Carol for a long conference devoted to quest concerning the education of the youth. During a journey to th Rumanian country-side, the Reich Youth Leader visited on the 12th of December a series of Leadership Schools of the Rumani Youth. On December 13th v.Schirach paid separate visits to Hungarian Prime Minister Daranyi, Foreign Minister v.Kanya an Minister for Instruction Homann.

I heriby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 6 March 1946

Attorney at law
Fritz Sauter

H0800-0076

No.116
Exh. No.

Baldur v.Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" September 1938/ page 861

At the conclusion of a meeting of the International Working Society for Youth Hostels in Zurich at which a delegation of H.Y. Leaders took part headed by "Obergebietsfuehrer" Rodatz, the leader of the German Youth Hostel Organization, "Obergebietsfuehrer" Rodatz was designated as vice-president of the working Community. Catchpool, London, was elected as president

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I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 13 March 1946

Attorney at law
Dr.Fritz Sauter

H0800-0077

No. 116a
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" October 1934 page 973

On October 28th 1934 Schirach laid the foundation stone of the Paul v. Hindenburg Youth Hostel, and honoured on this occasion the founder of the Reich Union of German Youth Hostels Schirrmann who in the mantime, with the aid of Schirach, became the head of the International Hostel Organization. He announced that our hostel pass is valid in almost all European countries si. ngland, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Ireland also joined the International Youth Hostel Union.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 16 March 1946

Attorney-at-Law-
Dr. Fritz Sauter
Munich

P 102-22
May 23, 1946.
Judicial notice.

H0800-0078

No.117

Exh.No.

Baldur von Schirach

From v. Schirach's book "Revolution of Education"
Franz Eher Verlag, Munich 1938

Page 142: "Excluding all political discussions it (the Hitler Youth) tries sincerely to establish good relations with the youth of other nations. Just as we have opened the doors of our country to the youth of all the world and endeavor to make it possible for them to see the beauty of German landscape, we also traveled through foreign lands and tried to have our HJ acquire this understanding for the world which is the prerequisite for a peaceful cooperation of the peoples.

The HJ has been misinterpreted as an attempt to educate all of the young generation of Germany for the military profession. This misunderstanding is based upon the fact that we built up our giant organization, according to principles of discipline and authority. Such an education is in itself something quite natural and the most peaceful people of the world will endeavor to educate its youths to obedience and discipline, no matter whether it is for political, cultural or purely educational purposes. We have no institutions whatsoever which could be called warlike; our uniform is the expression of our comradly attitude which does not recognize any other value but the one of accomplishment. The uniform is the dress of our ideology which does not make any difference between poor and rich, background, class or possession, but which includes all people who are of German blood and will."

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg. 14 February 1946.

Defense Counsel:

Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0800-0079

No.118
Exh. No,

Baldur v.Schirach

From v.Schirach's book:"Revolution of Education"
(Franz Eher Verlag, Munich 1938)

Page 68: In the last year (1936) alone 196,591 foreigners have stayed overnight in German youth hostels.

I believe that this figure represents one of the greatest hopes of our time. The Hitler Youth has the closest relations with some of the largest youth organizations of the world, they have the highest respect and esteem for each other. We are highly pleased if the youth of other nations come to visit us and participate in the life of our young generation in our youth hostels and camps."

I certify that the stove excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg,14 February 1946

Defense Counsel:
Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0800-0080

No. 118a
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Farewell letter by Dr. Colin R o s s , dated 30 April 1945
Last statement of Dr. and Mrs. Colin Ross.

We leave this world by our own will. Not because we are afraid or because we are cowards. We are no "war criminals". We do not have to fear persecution or trial. We did everything in our power to prevent this war and to terminate it, after it had broken out, by a compromise peace. Since Spring 1934, I Colin Ross, have tried again and again in frank, open, oral and written statements to warn the Fuehrer, his deputy, the Reich Marshal and the Reich Foreign Minister about the world-political danger which is menacing Germany, and to show them ways by which this could be avoided. All efforts were in vain and I no longer saw any possibility to prevent the catastrophe. As I fell sick with a severe athrosis my efforts to get into the armed forces were unsuccessful. Thus I retired from political life. And now I leave this world because I cannot and will not survive the defeat of Germany, and, above all, the collapse of an idea in which I believed. We know that this idea, for which millions went to death with a pure and faithful heart - among them also our only son - will rise again one day from fateful failure and entanglement, purified by infinite sorrow, to become the great idea of the era. But, under no circumstances will we live to see this rise, nor could we contribute towards it. On the contrary, we believe to serve our people and our friends and relatives best if we seal this conviction with our life.

H0800-0081

No.119
Exh. No.

Baldur v.Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", February 1938/Page 1393

Document 2715 PS Exh. U.S. 331

Dedication of the House for Foreign Relations of the HJ.Near the capital, on the bank of the Havel River, between Gastow and Kladow, the dedication of House for Foreign Relations of the HJ took place.

As v.Schirach, Reich Leader of the Hitler Youth explained in his address, the House for Foreign Relations shall be the meeting place for all those male and female leaders of the Hitler Youth, the League of German Girls and other Party organizations, who participate in the work for foreign relations. The leaders of the German youth shall meet there with the leaders of the youth of other nations, in order to work towards a mutual understanding among the various nations.

The same day Reich Leader of the Hitler Youth v.Schirach spoke to department heads for frontier and foreign work in the HJ about the task of his collaborators in the Year of Agreement and stated: the leaders of the National Socialist Youth need experience abroad in order to have political training. Particularly it must be requested from HJ leaders that they study languages in addition to their daily duty.

I certify herewith that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 13 March 1946

Defense Counsel
Dr. Fritz Sauter

(10236)

Submitted May 23, 1946.

No.120

Exh.No.

Baldur von Schirach

From the Pamphlet

The House for Foreign Relations of the Hitler Youth

near Berlin at the Havel River.

- 1938 -

A special representative kind of task was set to the House for Foreign Relations of the Hitler Youth near Berlin at the Havel River, which the Reich Leader of the Hitler Youth has destined to be the spiritual center of co-operation between the Youth organizations of all countries and nations. Leaders and chiefs of state youth education, who visit Germany, will be guests in this house in order to get acquainted with the organization and the aims of the Hitler Youth.

I certify herewith that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 16 March 1946.

Defense Counsel

Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0800-0082

H0800-0083

No. 120a
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt

from

"Das Archiv", January 1937 / Page 1573

Proclamation of the new Austrian Juvenile Law.

8 January 1937. The official "Wiener Zeitung" published the text of the newly drawn up juvenile law, which had already been decided upon by the Austrian Federal Government in August 1936 but which then had been withdrawn. According to this law all organizations which handle the education of youths are dissolved unless they are approved by 1 April 1937 by the Minister of Education. Organizations which form part of the Catholic Action and, therefore, are under the administration of the bishops are not affected by this law."

I certify herewith that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Defense Counsel

Nuernberg, 15 March 1946 Dr. Fritz Sauter

p. 10227
23 may 1946

Exhibit No. 122

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", June 1937 / Page 391

"Acceptance of a Czech Military Training Law.

25 June 1937

In the House of Representatives in Prague the military training law was accepted against the votes of the Sudeten Germans and the Hungarian opposition parties. This law introduces military training for women, youth and older men who are physically unfit for military service."

I certify herewith that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 6 March 1946

Defense Counsel:

Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0800-0084

P 10227
May 23, 1946

H0800-0085

No.123
Exh. No.

Baldur v.Schirach

From "Die neue Zeitung"

An American Newspaper for the German Population

1 Volume Number 10 18 November 1945
Page 1

From the article: Allied Friendship.

On his part General Eisenhower has made a statement before the Military Affairs Committee of Congress in which he saids: "The military training of the American youth is, in my opinion our best guaranty for the maintenance of peace."

I certify herewith that the above excerpt is a true copy of t original in my possession.

Nuernberg,16 March 1946

Defense Counsel:

Dr.Fritz Sauter

p. 10233
may 23, 1946

H0800-0086

No. 125
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", of 18 March 1935/ page 1605/1606

Opening of the Reich Vocational Contest.

The Reich Vocational Contest which is to last from 18 to 25 March - cf Bs, Page 1676 (volume 11) was opened by the Reich Youth Leader, v. Schirach, with a rally in the shop of the AEG in Berlin. All firms, whose young employees participated in the contest had their flaggs out.

In this rally, which was transmitted over all radio stations, more than a million contestants participated through their local rallies.

The Reich Youth Leader celebrated the Reich Vocational Contest as a symbol of the comradeship of a new socialist epoch and he called attention, among other things, to the introduction of universal conscription. To the solemn assurances of the Fuehrer and the Minister of the Armed Forces on Memorial Day - v. Schirach stated in the name of al the hundred of thousands of male and female young workers - the solemn assurance of the working German youth which participates in the Reich Vocational Contest.

There is no youth in all the world which is so removed from the idea of war and so close to the idea of peaceful work as the German youth.

Further the Reich Youth Leader designated the Reich Vocational Contest as the first milestone on the way to a future law regulating the conditions for the young workers, the Professional Training Law, which the Reich Minister of Labor advocated recently (see above page 1605).

The number of contestants in this year's Reich Vocational Contest, which in the interest of a healthy selection was limited to one millio was exceeded before the closing of registration in many territories by 400%, so that a special selection had to be made. Particularly the number of domestic helpers went 50% beyond the estimated number and reached, for instance in Berlin, with 2100 against 300 participants seven times the figure of last year. Similar increases resulted among metal workers and the commercial and office clerks in Berlin. The principle of volunteering was maintained and neither the plants nor the trade schools forced their people to participate nor did the contest replace an obligatory examination.

The results of the contest must not be announced as it is a question of a performance test and not an obligatory examination and no participant shall have disadvantages through the publication of the results.

I certify herewith that this is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 22 March 1946

Defense Counsel:

Dr. Fritz Sauter

p 10233
May 23, 1946

H0800-0087

No. 126
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", August 1936 / Pages 722/723

(August issue 36 Pages 746,747,etc.)

Olympic Games 1936

1 August 1936

The Youth Rally of the HJ in the Berliner Lustgarten, the high point of which was the arrival of the Olympic torch.

The Reich Youth Leader Baldur von Schirach and Reich Sport Leader von Tschammer-Osten in their addresses called attention to the comradeship with which the HJ welcomes the youth of the world in Germany.

Schirach stated ..... the Hitler Youth, which was united with the youth of the world here, did not with its young strength serve any war aims but the maintenance of peace.

"My comrades see in the Olympic Games a symbol of this peace to which we have all pledged ourselves with deepest conviction."

.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I certify herewith that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 9 February 1946

Defense Counsel
Dr. Fritz Sauter

P-10-27
May 23, 1946

No. 127
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", April 1936 / Page 22

April 19th 1936.

The Pledging of the "Young Folk" Class of 1928

As in every year, v. Schirach pledged the hundreds of thousands German boys and girls of class 1928 who newly joined the ranks of the "Young Folk" and of the "Young Girl's League", in an address delivered in the large refectory of Marien Castle and broadcast over all radio stations. In his speech v. Schirach declared among other things; Our education is not based upon instruction but on experience. At the age, when boys and girls wish to play, this playing instinct inherent in the young folk must be satisfied. We do not at all intend to spoil the joy which the youth gains from its movement, through a pseudo-military training, which is without any value, according to the common opinion of youth leaders and officers. Boys will be boys, and having been real boys they will that much more become stronger and better men.

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, February 12th 1946.

Defense Counsel
Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0800-0088

p. 10227
May 23, 1946

H0800-0089

No. 127a
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt

from

Conception and Structure of the Hitler Youth" (Leipzig 1934)

Page 139:

"Every thinking man will recognize, that already the principle of young leadership is contrary to the assertion of a military training of the German Youth.

A government, which desires to train its youth militarily, does not usually entrust the leadership of its youth to persons, who do not have themselves any military education.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Defense Counsel

Nuernberg, March 16th 1946 Dr. Fritz Sauter

P. 102-27
May 26, 1946

H0800-0090

No. 128
Exh. No.

Baldur von Schirach

From the Book, v. Schirach "Revolution of Education"
(Franz Eher Verlag, Munich 1938)

Page 143

"The Hitler Youth is not an institution of the state for the youth, but an institution of the youth for the state."

"Its structure results necessarily therefrom. Its leaders are not educators teachers or officers especially assigned from the outside, but young people, who have risen from their young community.

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession

Defense Counsel

Nuernberg, February 14th 1946 Dr. Fritz Sauter

Exhibit No. 129

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" February 1938 / pp. 1394 / 1325

(Counter-evidence to PS....)

(Ziemer Affidafit)

Prerequisites for the Youth Leadership Academy in Braunschweig:

1. Proof of German ancestry:
2. Excellent state of health without hereditary diseases
3. Sound national-socialistic attitude, physical and spiritual efficiency
4. Completed professional education or high-school graduation certification

The candidate participates in a pre-selective course of instruction.... the performance being completed, the fullfilment of the following tasks is required from the leader candidate:

1. Four months activity as assistant to a Gebeitsfueher (high ranking Hitler youth leader)
2. Eight weeks instruction course at the Reich leader School in Potsdam
3. One years training in the Youth Leadership Academy
4. Final examination.

I herewith certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, February 9th 1946

Defense Counsel

Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0800-0091

H0800-0092

No. 130
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", February 1938, Doc. 2715 PS
Exh. U.S. 331 page 1394

Training of the Corps of HJ-Leaders

The Youth Leader of the German Reich issued a decree concerning the training regulations for the Corps of Leaders of the Hitler Youth, and charged the Chief of the Personnel Office of the Reich Youth Leadership, "Obergebietsfuehrer" Heinz Hugo John, with the execution of his instructions. The decree states:

"The great tasks, which the Fuehrer has set for his youth, require a corps of leaders, which with respect to character and performance satisfies the highest requirements. The academy in Braunschweig has the function of developing this corps of leaders." cf. Vol. page 1301 (Vol.22) 179 (Vol.26) 1309 (Vol33)' Any Hitler youth might be called to this academy. For this the prerequisite is:

1. Proof of German ancestry;
2. excellent state of health without hereditary diseases;
3. sound national-socialistic attitude, physical and spiritual efficiency;
4. completed professional education or high-school diploma.

The candidate participates in a pre-selective course of instruction. After completion of this course it is decided as to whether he satisfies established requirements. After successful performance, the fulfilment of the following tasks is requirdd from the candidate leader.

1. Four month activity as an associate in the leadership of a area";
2. eight week course of instruction at the Reich Youth Leader School at Potsdam;
3. one year instruction at the Academy for Youth Leadership;
4. three weeks of instruction in the inland industry or six weeks of instruction abroad.
5. Final examination.

With the call to the academy, the candidate is engaged in the service of the Hitler Youth for a minimum period of 12 years. After passing the final examination the candidate leader receives from the Youth Leader the commission as Youth Leader of the German Reich, with simultaneous promotion to the rank of "Bann" Leader and appointment in the Corps of Leaders of the Hitler Youth.

During his time of instruction at the academy, he has made up his mind, as to whether after his service in the Hitler Youth, he will continue to work in the Party, or in the State Administration. Accordingly, once a year during his service as Hitler Youth Leader, he will be detached for a period of three to four weeks to an agency of the Movement or to its organizations. But his final position will be decided by me."

H0800-0093

The instruction regulation for the Corps of Leaders of the Hitler Youth, is to be considered as guiding principle, in the framework of which the selection of leaders is performed by the deputy of the Reich Youth Leader, who issues also the executive orders,

-.-.-.-.-.-.-

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, March 14th 1946

Attorney at Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter

P. 10227
May 23, 1946

H08OO-0094

No.131
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "The Archiv", April 1935, page 24

Dr. Stellrecht at the Seminary for Hitler Youth Leaders.

11 April 1935

Within the frame-work of the Seminary for Hitler Youth leaders at the College for Politics (Hochschule fuer Politik) Obergebietsfuehrer S t e l l r e c h t (at that time c h i e f o f t h e O f f i c e o f "Training of the Reich Youth Leadership) spoke on the subject of "Training of the Youth" in th presence of representatives of the Reich Cabinet, foreign embassies, Party an Wehrmacht, school and university. He stated among other things:

"We have never placed a war weapon or live grenade into the hands of a boy. We train the youth spirtually and physically .....

The men who govern Germany, know war and its horrors and will do everything to maintain peace for the people."

.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nurnberg.

27 February 1946.

Attorney-at-Law

Dr. Fritz Sauter

50 Neuhauserstr., Munich

(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

P. 1022-9
May 23, 1946

No. 132
Exhibit No,

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", January 1939.

19 January 1939 Pre-and Post Military Defense Training in the SA.

"After reaching the 16th year of age the classes of the Hitler Youth are to be prepared for obtaining the SA - Defense Badge."
(I heard about this decree of the Fuehrer through the newspapers: I opposed successfully the carrying out of the decree. My protest filed immediately was finally complied with. (B v S -Baldur von Schirach-)

-.-.-.-.-.-.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 14 February 1946.

Attorney at Law:
Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0800-0095

H0800-0096

No.134
Exh. No.
Baldur v.Schirach

From the "Manual for the Offices of the Plenipotentiary General for the Employment of Labor and the Reich Agencies concerned in the Greater German Reich and Occupied Territories" by Dr.Friedrich Didi

Volume I, 1944.

Publisher: The Plenipotentiary General for the Employment of Labor.

Page 69 Order No.I

concerning the Appointment of the Gauleiters as Plenipotentiaries for the Employment of Labor in the Gaus of 6 April 1942.

I herewith appoint

the Gauleiters of the NSDAP

as my pleni-potentiaries for the employment of labor in the Gaus under their jurisdiction.

A. Their tasks are

...4) Investigation of the effects of the employment of all foreign male and female workers. Special regulations will be issued concerning this matter.

5) Investigation of proper food conditions, quarters and treatment for all foreign workers and prisoners of war employed as labor.....

.....

B. Carrying out of the decree.

1) The presidents of the regional labor offices (Landesarbeitsaemter) are directed that they and their co-workers be available to the gauleiters for any kind of information and consultation and that they comply with the suggestions and wishes of the gauleiters for the purpose of improvement in the employment of labor within the frame-work of the existing regulations and laws and of the proper office routine.

Special regulations will be issued concerning this matter.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 18 March 1946

Attorney at law

Dr.Fritz Sauter

H0800-0097

Baldur von Schirach

C o p y.

From the "Manual for the Offices of the Plenipotentiary General for Labor Employment and the Concerned Reich Agencies in the Greater German Reich and the Occupied Territories."

Volume I

By Dr. Friedrich Didier

1944

Publisher: The Plenipotentiary General for the Employment of Labor.

General Principles of the GBA (Plenipotentiary General for the Employment of Labor).

The Program

published on the birth-day of the Fuehrer, 1942.

Principles

Page 30

Chapter VII

.... However, strictest attention must be paid to the rule that "Hoheitstraegers" of the Party of the offices of the NSD P, their organizations, formations and connected associations neither take over functions for which only agencies of the State, Wehrmacht or institutions of the economy have jurisdiction and for which they can assume responsibility nor that they arbitrarily interfere with official business over which they-- according to the Fuehrer's wish - have no jurisdiction.....

.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 18 March 1946

Attorney-at-Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter

not admitted p. 10510 may 28-M

Nc. 135
Exh. Nc.....

Dccument bcck Baldur vcn Schirach

Affidavit.

Fcr the purpcse cf submittance tc the Intern tional Military Tribunal and after having been infcrmed cf his cbligatien tc tell the truth and cf the punishability cf a fabe statement, Dr. Siegfried U i b e r r e i t h e r makes the fcllcwing statement:

My name is Dr. Siegfried Uiberreither. I was bcrn cn 29 March 1908; was last Gauleiter and Reichsstatthalter in Styria and my last residence was in 2 Stifting Street, Graz. The parts cf Hans Marsalek's affidavit cf 8 April 1946, Dccument Nc. 3870-PS, cencerning the defendant Baldur vcn Schirach, pages 4, 5 and 8, have been read tc me. In this cennectien as witness I make the fcllowing statement:

1) Cencerning page 8 cf Marsalek's statement:

In May 1938 I became Gauleiter cf Styria and held this cffice until the end cf the secend Wcrld War. I was in the cencentratien camp cf Mauthausen twice altcgether. I knew fcr sure that I was not there more cften. I was in Mauthausen fcr the first time accempanied by Gauleiter Eigruber cf Cberdcnau; as I remember definitely I was there in 1941. The reasen fcr this, my first visit tc Mauthausen was the fcllcwing cne: Cn the cccasien cf an cfficial meeting with Gauleiter Eigruber, the latter tcld me that the fcrmer Landeshauptmann cf Styria, a cert in Dr. Stepan had been in a cencentratien camp since 1938 and was at present in Mauthausen. This was the cccasien fcr me tc gc tc Mauthausen with Eigruber, partly tc see such a cencentratien camp fcr myself, abcve all, however, tc

H08O0-0098

H0800-0099

speak to Dr. Stepan and then to try to have him set free through Reichsfuehrer SS Himmler. After exerting efforts for some time, I did succeed in my endeavors. At this first visit to Mauthausen I did not note anything which would allow for conclusions as to brutal treatment of the prisoners, mass execution and such. I want to state here that as a matter of principle, we Gauleiters did not have anything to do with the administration of the concentrationcamps and that visits to concentration camps by Gauleiters were not desired because Himmler rejected and sought to prevent any interference within the sphere of his office by Gauleiters. As a matter of fact, at my first visit to Mauthausen the camp commander, a certain Ziereis told us that he really should consult beforehand with his superior offic in Berlin by telephone as to whether he was allowed to let us (i.e. Gauleiter Eigruber and me) enter the concentration camp at all.

As I remember the second visit to Mauthausen took place in 1942, definitely not in 1944 as was stated in Marsalek's affidavit. This second visit to Mauthausen took place in connection with a larger conference; the defendant Baldur von Schirach, too, other Gauleiters of the Ostmark and a number of other people, perhaps a total number of 20 people, participated in the second visit.

Apparently, the inspection had been previously announced to the camp commander and it took place under Commander Ziereis' guidance.

At this inspection I noted a very well equipped modern dental laboratory; during the visit Ziereis made a remark to the effect that at this dental station first

H0800-0100

class dental care was given to the prisoners in order to maintain their ability to work; at that time we were also taken into a community room where an orchestra played and a Spanish tenor sang. We also saw the kitchen which made the impression of being well equipped and modern and then were present when show was dispensed to the camp inmates; we also tasted the food and had the impression that the food was quite in line with the then existing food conditions and that it was properly prepared.

In reply to a visitor's question, camp commander Ziereis stated that the camp of Mauthausen mainly contained criminal and a-social elements from all kinds of jails and penitentiaries, especially sexual criminals who had repeatedly committed crimes against youths. At that time the well known long distance runner Dr. Pelzer was shown to us and Ziereis told us that he was an especially vile homosexual; the latter gave an impression of being very dissipated the explanation for which was his criminal disposition. I remember that at that time Baldur von Schirach was especially interested in this case and particularly shocked at the fact that a former sportsman known all over the world could sink so low and that the youth was exposed to such dangers.

On the occasion of this inspection, von Schirach inquired of camp commander Ziereis concerning the prisoners state of health and the mortality rate. Thereupon, Ziereis made reassuring statements and said in this connection that they had also built a crematorium in camp and that they had built it

H0800-0101

for the purpose of cremating corpses; he stated that the camp comprised - I if am not mistaken - about 20 000 prisoners; among such a great number of people it is only natural that there were cases of death; for such a large settlement the small cemetery in Mauthausen is quite insufficient, therefore, a crematorium had been established. I did not think it in any way surprising because I said to myself without any further consideration, that in view of such a large number of inmates either a larger cemetery or a crematorium was needed. On the occasion of this tour we also glanced briefly into a cellar room in which there were a few corpses; for the reasons, mentioned, this, too, did not surprise me in any way.

During the entire tour, not one word was said about a gas chamber. If anything had been said about it, I certainly would have noted it and it would have remained in my memory for I had not heard anything before about such installations and such an installation would have been absolutely in contradiction to the whole picture Ziereis gave of his camp and to the whole impression we had gotten about the camp. Even today I do not believe that then, in other words at the time I was in Mauthausen for the second time, such a gas chamber existed. I even asked the witness Hoellriegel about it when he was here in the building for witnesses for the purpose of his being interrogated as a witness, and he replied to me that at the time of my first visit to Mauthausen such a chamber definitely had not existed and that he could not say whether such a room existed when I visited the camp for the second time.

H0800-0102

But I am certain and hereby swear positively that even on my second visit to Mauthausen I did not hear or see anything of such a gas chamber. On my second visit I also saw a gallows in this camp. Of course, we inquired of Zierois concerning it and he said to us that it was here that prisoners who had escaped and others who had been sentenced to death at a proper judicial trial, were executed. In this connection he told us of a recent case where 2 convicts had escaped and committed serious crimes immediately after the escape; but they had soon been apprehended and sentenced to death by the court for their crimes; these two major criminals were going to be hanged in the near future. As a jurist, I was also interested in the details of the judicial procedure which was applied in dealing with such criminals in camp. He then told me the details and I must say that his description was absolutely satisfying to me as a jurist and it did not contain anything that would have been especially noticeable.

I do not know whether on the occasion of this, my second visit Schriach had a few political prisoners from his Gau brought before him and had promised them release in the near future; it could very well be possible. I myself was at that time interested in prisoners from my own Gau (Styria) and had one prisoner who had come from my Gau, by the name of Ptacek brought before me; I interceded for this Ptacek right after my visit to Mauthausen and achieved his release.

2) <u>Concerning Pages 4 and 5 of Marsalek's Affidavit I make the Following Statement:</u>

On 28 March 1945 (I remember the date so well because it was the day before

H0800-0103

my birthday) I had been invited together with other persons to a meeting in Vienna by Reichfuehrer SS Himmler. This meeting apparently had been occasioned by the collapse of the offensive of the 6th German Panzer-SS-Army and by the imminent battle for Vienna. At that time Himmler made an address to authoritative officials of the police and administration and after his speech requested that the Gauleiters present step into another room of the hall in which the meeting had taken place. On this occasion we received full authority for martial law.

In the meantime Himmler was called to the telephone and had a dramatic conversation with the Fuehrer headquarters (Fegelein) during which he was strongly reproached on account of the 6th SS-Panzer-Army. Himmler then called in the commander of Mauthausen, Ziereis, whom I have mentioned several times who apparently had also been ordered by him (Himmler) to come to Vienna. I myself then asked Himmler what I should do with the foreign workers, the prisoners of war, the Hungarian Jews whom we had employed in contructing fortifications at the South-East border and with the civilian population if the enemy came. I myself proposed leaving the Jews there where they were or leading them toward the enemy with white flags so that he may take them over. To my surprise Himmler then said to me: "No, I need the Jews; I shall give Ziereis the order that he see to it that all Jews who had been engaged in constructing fortifications be taken back to Mauthausen. " He stated further that these Jews who were still in that vicinity had to be cared for in an especially good way; they had to be cared for as well as possible. They had to

H0800-0104

be fed especially faultlessly in order to be in a good state of nourishment. He made Zierois personally responsible for his order that the Jews in these camps as well as those Jews who would be taken back up the Danube be cared for excellently in any respect and especially as regards food, clothing, medical care and such.

Also the Jews staying in Mauthausen should be put on the highest scale of rations.

This order of the Reichsfuehrer of the SS especially attracted my attention and that of the other men, all this seemed very strange to us and I presumed that some trick was behind it for which, however, I could not find any good explanation. Therefore, I or one of the other persons present asked the meaning of all that and what he really intended to do with the Jews in Mauthausen. Himmler smildd, acted very mysteriously and said only that everything had a good reason; some day one could use pawns or something similar. He did not express himself more clearly and we were wondering very much about the whole thing because these orders of Himmler were absolutely in contradiction to the attitude he had had toward the Jews up to then. He definitely did not say anything about transporting the Jews <u>on foot</u> up the Danube. At that time I myself opposed Himmler's order in my capacity as Gauleiter of the territory concerned, on the ground

H0800-0105

that apart from this the roads in my district had been congested as it was and that the transport could be carried out in practice only with great difficulties. Therefore, I repeated the proposition I had made before, namely that we leave the Jews to the Russians and to see to it by showing white flags that they be taken over properly. But now as before Himmler insisted on his contrary order and added: "No, I need the Jews." He did not give any more details and at that time Ziereis, too, was completely confused by Himmler's suddenly humane position toward the Jews and even jokingly remarked: "If I treat them so well, at the end they are going to make me an honorary rabbi."

Not the Gauleiters, but partly camp commander Ziereis, partly the Gestapo were then the proper authorities for carrying out the transport of the Jews up the Danube in the direction of Mauthausen. The Gauleiters had nothing to do with it as a matter of principle.

Therefore, the contrary claim in Marsalek's affidavit of 8 April does not correspond with the facts; every person who was present at the mentioned meeting can verify that my opinion is correct, also SS officer Becher (at present Nurnberg prison) who in 1945 received the orders concerning the better treatment of the Jews from Himmler.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 25 April 1946.

Dr. Sauter

Attorney-at-Law.

Submitted May 24, 1946.

No.136
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from the book "Will and Power", 1936.

Gottfried Neesse:

THE UNION OF THE GERMAN YOUTH IN THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST REICH.

The following statements show the struggle which the Reich Youth Leader Baldur v. Schirach alone has carried on since 30 January 1933 in the field of organization for the unity of the German youth and its political education. ....

Page 15

The Jewish Youth

Outside the German youth the Jewish youth organizations have the possibility of being active within their frame-work. Although they are subjected to the right of control by the Youth Leader of the German Reich, they will not be disturbed in their own sphere. As regards its Youth Judaism al at this time has that special position, isolated and free within itself which at some future date Judaism will receive in the German state and German economy, and which already exists in good measure.

Copy certified

(signed) Dr. Sauter

We, Annemarie C. Catlin, Bert Stein, Theodore Lit, hereby certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document Book Schirach.

14 May 1946.

Annemarie C. Catlin
X 046172
Bert Stein
B 21o875
Theodore Lit
X 046185

H0800-0106